

WEDNESDAY EVENING IN LATTER'S GLOUCE, JANEVILLE, WIS.  
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS  
In Advance  
THE CITY, by carriages, per year, \$9.00  
MAIL, ONE DOLLAR, per year, 1.00  
TWO MONTHS, 1.00  
THREE MONTHS, 1.00  
A. M. THOMSON, W. C. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

For local matter, city notices, railroad directory, arrival and departure of mails, and market reports, see fourth page.

## The News.

In the absence of stirring war news, we have a batch of murders in New York. Great distress prevails in South Carolina. The people are suffering for want of the commonest necessities of life. The bitterness of secession is being felt in the right quarter.

George D. Prentiss, of Louisville, Ky., whose visit to Richmond to procure the remission of the punishment of his son, a rebel Brigadier, accused of murder, has been widely announced, has returned. He is under parole to tell nothing of what he saw at the rebel capital, but it is understood his interposition in behalf of his son was successful.

New York dispatches say the cotton captured at Savannah, will be taken and sold by the Governor. If any person claiming can show a valid claim they will be reimbursed.

The Madison *Journal* publishes an order from Adjutant General Gaylord to-day in regard to raising troops under the call of December 21st, for 300,000 men. The number assigned by Provost Marshal General Fry to Wisconsin is seventeen thousand and eight hundred and five. This number may be raised by voluntary enlistments in any of the old regiments of volunteers now in service, or in the 4th regiment of infantry herein authorized, for terms of service of one, two or three years. If the quota is not filled by volunteers enlistment by the 15th of February, proximate a draft will be made by the general Government to supply the deficiency then arising in sub-districts. The quotas of the several towns and wards in the State under this call will be assigned by District Provost Marshals of the respective districts, and will be announced as soon as completed.

Gov. Lewis has obtained permission to raise a new regiment of infantry which will be designated the 4th Wisconsin volunteers, and is to serve for one year or until sooner discharged.

Hon. W. W. Field.

A writer in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, who receives editorial endorsement, institutes that the Northwestern Railroad managers have boasted of their ownership of Hon. W. W. Field, of Grant county, who will be the Speaker of the next Assembly. Those who make these senseless charges are damaging themselves much more than they do Mr. Field. That gentleman happens to have a reputation for honor and integrity built upon a foundation altogether too substantial to be blown away by the indignant breath of a newspaper guerrilla who strikes in the dark. Mr. Field is an independent, straightforward man who is as free from every body's ownership as it is possible for a man to be. After he is elected Speaker he will make up the committee on Railroads, the largest and most responsible committee (this year) in the Assembly, in a fair and impartial manner. No doubt the different railroad interests will endeavor to dictate somewhat as to the men who shall constitute that committee, but we misjudge Mr. Field's independence if they meet with much success.

When Col. Cobb was Speaker of the Assembly, a prominent Milwaukee railroad man made up the Railroad committee himself and modestly handed it to Col. Cobb! We saw that letter ourselves. But all such molding was lost upon the blunt Colonel as it will be upon Mr. Field.

ACCIDENT TO AN ASSEMBLYMAN ELDER.—We learn that Mr. E. P. King, member elect from the Beloit District, met with quite a serious accident recently. He fell through a bridge on the river, striking on his head and shoulders and severely cutting and bruising himself. It was thought yesterday that his injuries were of so serious a nature as to prevent him from taking his seat at the next session, which is now near at hand.—*Janesville Gazette*.

There must be some mistake in the above—we don't see how an injury on the head should prevent a man from taking his seat, either in the Assembly or anywhere else.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Of course you don't see it. Persons in the habit of sitting on their brains, cannot see why an injury on the head should be regarded as serious.

MASSACHUSETTS PATRIOTS.—It is officially announced that only one hundred and five men are required of Massachusetts under the President's last call for three hundred thousand men. In two districts, the Eighth and Ninth, the quotas are deficient by this number. Every other district in the state is out of the draft. The record of Massachusetts is always good.

The Brooklyn case, in which the poetess, Miss Ullenhall, sued her relatives for damages for wrongful imprisonment in an asylum, on a charge of being insane and aspiring to the affection of Mr. Decker, has come to a ridiculous end, so far as the plaintiff is concerned. The jury returned a verdict in her favor, but assessed the damages at only six cents.

PRIZE MONEY.—The Hartford (Conn.) *Press* says: "At the bidding of the Morgan Street school, Tuesday evening, there sat down a bright eyed boy of about sixteen years, ragged, dirty and poor. Tuesday he was clean and well clothed, and, besides this, has over two thousand dollars, invested by Allen Francis at his request. He enlisted last spring in the navy, and this money is his share of the prize money distributed among the crew of his ship."

## Janesville Daily Gazette.

E VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1865. NO. 96. NUMBER 261.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

## Later from Savannah

## Operations of Sherman's Army!

## IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS!

## Items from Washington!

## Organization of N. Y. Legislature!

## The Quota of New York City!

## Burning of the St. Washington

## Thomas' Moving Forward!

## DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOSTON!

## NEWS FROM REBEL PAPERS!

## LETTER FROM EUROPE!

## FROM SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

New York, Jan. 4.—The *World's* Beau fort, S. C., correspondent says: Increasing preparations are making in Sherman's army to resume the offensive. The enemy evidently expect an attack on Charleston and Beaufort.

Refugees say that Charleston is being surrounded by formidable earth works.

A portion of Dahlgren's fleet were engaged in removing obstructions from the Savannah river, some of which are very formidable.

A spacious channel has been made for vessels plying between Hilton Head and Savannah.

Foster's army is still at Broad River Landing, covering the Charleston & Savannah railroad. It is now said that Hardee's army passed over that road to Charleston.

We have many visitors from Savannah and the citizens speak well of Sherman's rule.

Gen. Geary has issued orders dividing Savannah into two military districts, protecting public and private property.

Gen. Sherman in special orders states that Savannah is to be held as a military post for future military uses.

It is proper to lay down certain general principles that all may understand their duties and obligations.

He then proceeds to state what may be permitted for the convenience and comfort of the people, in which are granted all the necessary privileges of a large community. The publication of newspapers is limited to two.

Editors are to be held to a strict accountability for libel, mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comments whatever on the acts of the authorities.

The *Savannah Republican* of the 24th, contains the proceedings of a public meeting called by the Mayor and a large number of influential citizens, to take into consideration matters relating to the present and future welfare of the city.

Resolutions were adopted, 1st, that we accept the surrender of the city, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution, leaving all questions which remain to be adjusted to the peaceful means of legislation, conference and votes; and that, laying aside all differences and burying our bones, we will use our best endeavors to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

3d. We do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city, asking terms of a conqueror, but claim the immunities and privileges contained in the Proclamation and message of President Lincoln and all legislation of Congress in reference to our people situated as we are.

4th. We ask the Governor to call a convention of the people to say whether they wish war continued.

5th. That it is the unanimous desire of those present that Gen. Geary be continued as military commander of this post, and that for his humanity and kindness he is entitled to our thanks.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The *National Intelligencer* now says that F. P. Blair, Sen. and his son, Montgomery, have returned from the front after spending a couple of days in Gen. Grant's camp. Much speculation is indulged whether they were to visit Richmond.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The communication of Vice Admiral Farragut was for

warded last week in time to reach the admiral on Sunday morning about daylight, and captured 35 men together with their blankets, knapsacks, &c. It was a surprise indeed.

FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 2.—The Boston *Advertiser*, building corner of State and Congress streets, was nearly burned out this morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. The loss includes the Daily Evening *Advertiser* office.

Boston, Jan. 3.—The proprietors of the Daily Evening *Advertiser*, the office which was burned yesterday morning, issued an edition in the afternoon and to-day resumed the regular publication of their paper.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The rebels made a dash at our pickets between forts Howard and Wadsworth in front of Petersburg on Saturday morning about daylight, and captured 35 men together with their blankets, knapsacks, &c. It was a surprise indeed.

FROM FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Dec. 31.—Stormy weather still prevails with unabated severity.

No news from the South or Wilmington to report.

Snow has been falling here all day.

The mail steamer *Pictorial* brings no news from the front this afternoon.

Everything is quiet.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 3.—The steamer *Eliza* from Liverpool the 21st, has arrived.

The Spanish Ministry has proposed to

the Queen the abandonment of St. Domingo.

New York, Jan. 4.—The steamer *Asia* with dates of the 24th, is at Halifax.

FROM OHIO.

Columbus, O., Jan. 4.—The Ohio Legis

lature organized yesterday. John Johnston of Summit county, was elected Speaker.

The Governor's message is lengthy and

almost entirely devoted to State matters.

He represents the finances of the State in a sound condition.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The *Commercial*'s

Columbus, Tenn., correspondent intimates

news from Thomas' army, hereafter to be

referred to as Sherman's army.

The Secretary of War was there ahead

of them, advising the General that their

army is in motion. All sick and wounded

have been sent to Nashville.

SUPERM CANDLES and Sparta Oil.

PHILADELPHIA PROGRESSIVE.

CHAS. DENTON.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1864.

The Next Legislature...land Grants...  
The Railroads.

The dull monotony of ordinary legislation promises to be broken at Madison this winter, by the grand struggle of conflicting interests to avail themselves of the liberal grant of lands donated by the last Congress to aid in the construction of a Railroad from a given point in the interior of the State, to Lake Superior. Four starting points are named in the bill, viz: Portage City, in Columbia county, Berlin, in Green Lake county, Fond du Lac, in Fond du Lac county, and Doty's Island, in Winnebago county—the place to be determined by the legislature. It is easy to see that these different cities will not allow this magnificent grant to pass out of their reach without a tremendous struggle to possess themselves of it, and in order to secure it they will resort to all the arts and appliances which may be considered honorable (?) and necessary to accomplish the desired result. It is a matter of the most vital interest to all of them, and the one that is likely enough to secure the rich prize, will have reason to consider its future prosperity and growth stimulated and secured.

Back of this local interest two other powerful antagonists look with jealous eyes upon this liberal grant, and are determined that it shall be so disposed of as to insure to their special and particular benefit. One of these is the city of Milwaukee, and the other is in the city of Chicago through its next friend, the Northwestern Railroad Company. Regarding each other as rivals, and hating each other as only rivals can hate, it needs no prophet to foretell that neither party will stick at anything to defeat its opponent and carry its own ends. Already the tocsin of war is sounded. The Milwaukee Sentinel leads off with a warning, and an expostulation, if not a threat. Other local journals are marshaling their hosts for the combat. Chicago is making no bluster; but, as the most potential force in nature are always silent, so that powerful agency is quietly at work in quarters that will tell in due time. The legislature meets next week. So far as the popular branch is concerned there are fewer experienced legislators in it—fewer prominent politicians, than in any legislature that has assembled there in the last dozen years. We assume that they are honest men, and having the infamous and disgraceful record of the extra session of '56 to warn them, we earnestly hope that the people of the State may be spared the infamy of similar corruption. The lobbies this winter will swarm with the agents and parasites of these different rivals, shrewd, unscrupulous and insinuating.

And just here we wish to warn the gentlemen who will meet at Madison next week and who will soon hold the welfare of the State in their keeping, to beware of the selfishness of these conflicting interests. This grant of land was not bestowed upon Wisconsin for the purpose of making us stand in the same relation to Chicago, that New Jersey stands to the city of New York. We have no desire to see the Northwestern Railroad Company managing and controlling our political and internal affairs, as the Caudin & Amboy Company manages the affairs of New Jersey, or as the New York Central Road controls the politics of the Empire State. And while we would counsel our unfriendly legislation towards Milwaukee, we would not desire to inculcate the idea that Milwaukee is the State of Wisconsin, but that the interests of the whole State are to be weighed and considered as well as those of particular localities. We conceive it to be the business of the legislature to keep in view the needs and the rights of the laboring, agricultural and commercial classes, in the laws it may be called upon to sanction. Corporations everywhere are strong enough to take care of themselves, and they are not at all lacking in the disposition to do so. Railroad tariffs in this State are so high already that it has become a burden too serious to be borne any longer by the agriculturalists, and many Western farmers are turning their attention to the production of wool, and other lighter commodities that can be transported to market without absorbing nearly all of their value in freight.

The Northwestern Company has already a powerful grasp upon the business of this State, and that it should make every effort to increase its income and extend its lines of communication, is not surprising, or unnatural. Its main line extends for two hundred and forty miles through the richest section of the State—it has gobbled up the Rockford and Kenosha branches, opened a new route to Madison, and its owners have now a controlling interest in the Milwaukee & Chicago line. That it has done great good by bringing a large section of country near to market, is not to be denied, and we must not expect its vigilant and active managers to halt in their endeavors until they get possession of such sections of both the Prairie de Chien and La Crosse lines as lie between their main route and the Mississippi river. This is what they are aiming at, and this is what they will do in time. When these schemes of consolidation are all consummated, and are on, put to all healthy and honest competition, the helpless condition of the producing classes under such a monopoly, will not be a very pleasing subject for contemplation.

The unfortunate condition of the roads terminating in Milwaukee, the ownership of which having passed into the hands of non-resident capitalists, whose chief concern is to reap the largest dividends upon their investments without regard to local interests, gives the Northwestern an advantage that it is not slow to see nor reluctant to avail itself of. To aid a Milwaukee road by legislation, benefits the country only so far as it tends to build up a rich and populous city within the limits

wealth contribute towards paying taxes and supporting the government. To suppose a company whose line terminates in Milwaukee or Chicago and whose stock is owned in New York or England, would hesitate to lay a burdensome tariff upon products and passengers, any more than a line terminating elsewhere, is so absurd for argument. Railroad men are like the world over; and one set are just as anxious to make money as another.

There is a painful recollection in the public mind and in many an honest farmer's mind, as to the manner in which the two leading lines of railroad extending across the state were built, as well as to the disposition of the land grant in 1850. It is barely possible that some of the chief managers in that infamous transaction may reappear upon the stage of action to try their hand again at "propitiating" those who may favor their schemes, but we believe their appearance will only serve as a warning to keep honest men in the right path.

We utterly disclaim any desire to foster hostility in the public mind against the railroad interests of the State. It is desirable that they should prosper because the country prospers with them. If the busy throb of their iron pulse could be felt in every county in Wisconsin, stimulating its business and invigorating its growth and material prosperity, every reasonable man would rejoice; but in the prevailing anxiety to cover the country with a network of railroads, the judicious legislator will not forget the rights of the citizen and of the public, but lay such restrictions upon them as experience has already proved to be necessary. When railroads are asking that so many privileges be extended to them, as they will claim for this winter, it will be an excellent opportunity for the representatives of the people to invite their assent to just and reasonable *pro rata* tariff bills, and to make other concessions necessary for the public welfare.

## Letter from Johnstown.

**Editors' Gazette.**—The County Poor House and Farm is located in this town. The property was purchased several years ago of Messrs. Edridge and Wright Newhall for the sum of five thousand dollars. It consisted of a large unfinished house, originally designed for a hotel, a barn also unfinished, and two hundred and eleven acres of land nearly equally divided between prairie and timber, while away on the front stretches a wide expanse of prairie. The buildings have been put in good order, finished, beautified and improved, and the land brought to a high state of cultivation under the able management of A. L. Illinois, Esq., the former Superintendent, who has retired and whose place is now filled by Wm. A. Pickett, Esq., the present Superintendent; under whose prudent and economical administration the interests of the tax-payers of the county are well subserved.

The present number of paupers is fifty. They are comfortably lodged and clothed, provided with plenty of bread, meat and vegetables, and have no reason to complain. Methinks some of our soldier boys in southern prisons, would leap for joy to receive our County House rations. The annual expenses under the present arrangement is in the neighborhood of three thousand dollars, including the salary of the Superintendent, which is, this present year, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Since my last letter the Rev. J. K. Warner, the minister of the Cong' Church here, has met with a severe loss in the death of his wife. Cut down in the prime of life she had reached its meridian by that dread disease consumption, called to leave a devoted husband and a family of four young children, a lady of talent, cultivation and refinement, occupying an exalted position not only in her own family but in the community, how truly can we all say,

"God moves in a mysterious way  
His wonders to perform."

The compliments of the season, a happy New Year to you and your readers, one and all. We are all journeying on. The old year with its hopes and fears, its tears and smiles, its joys and sorrows is gone with those who have gone before, never to return.

The new year is upon us, 'sh! too soon to pass away as time with rapid wings on. May we not indulge the hope that ere its close, we may hear the sweet sound of peace echoed and re-echoed throughout our land, until all sections of our now distracted country shall rejoice and be made glad in the assurance that we are once more a united, happy and prosperous people. More anon.

Johnstown, Jan. 3d 1864. J. E. T.

The Late Mary A. Warner.

**Editors' Gazette.**—Notice has already appeared in your paper of the death of Mrs. Warner of Johnstown. But thinking that a more extended article from one well acquainted with her, would be interesting to her numerous friends in this vicinity, I take the liberty of requesting you to publish the following communication:

Mrs. Mary A., wife of Rev. J. K. Warner of Johnstown, and daughter of the late Rev. E. Platt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died December 18, 1864, of consumption, aged thirty years.

In the death of Mrs. Warner a rare spirit has passed from the earth. Only those who knew her best can appreciate her excellencies or understand the loss her family and friends have sustained. She was a person of superior intellectual ability and culture. Familiar with our best authors, she found them an unfailing source of enjoyment. Her literary judgment and taste were unusually correct and delicate. Had she given her attention to it she would undoubtedly have become more than an ordinary writer.

Her circle of intimate friends was not large. She was too sensitive to pour out her heart in all its richness of love and friendship, to every one. Not that she was exclusive, on the contrary she was ever ready to sympathize with the needy and the sorrowing. But her extreme simplicity and aversion to display kept her from being a favorite with the rich and fashionable. She had pleasures which they knew not of. What however was lacking in numbers was more than made up in intensity. Her affection for friends was ex-

ceedingly strong, and the friends of Mrs. Warner were like tearing ones. To part with her was like tearing ones own heart asunder.

Of her as a wife, no one can speak except her bereaved companion. But those who had the privilege of mingling in their own family circle, know that she was all a wife could be. Her devotion to her husband was complete. She took a deep interest in every thing that concerned Dr. Warner, his superior intellect and good sense, rendered her an invaluable assistant in his ministerial labors.

She was a true mother to the four little children she leaves behind, the oldest of whom (a girl of eight years) gives good evidence of having been already led to Christ through her instruction and example. When her husband was attending Sabbath evening service she frequently gathered her little ones around her and read a chapter in the Bible, after which all knelt down and prayed. And they now speak of what good meetings they used to have and of the passages of Scripture they read. The one in John respecting "The Good Shepherd," they remember with peculiar interest. Eternity alone can unfold the good she has accomplished these young and tender minds. The eldest will retain a vivid recollection of her, especially of her last sickness and death, and will in after years (if her life is spared) take pleasure in telling her little sister now an unconscious babe, of their "mammy" in heaven.

But it is chiefly as a Christian that we love to think of our dear departed friend. At the age of thirteen she gave her heart to Christ and has ever since won the esteem of all who knew her, by her ardent piety. Possessing qualifications that would have fitted her for almost any station in life, she cheerfully accepted the many petty annoyances and privations of a country pastor's wife. When in the early summer she received warning of the near approach of death, her mind became the scene of a severe conflict. Few persons enjoy life, not its vanities but its substantial pleasures, as much as Mrs. Warner did. Few have as much to hope for from the future as she has. Herself just in the prime of life, having a husband to whom she was devotedly attached, a family of four little children whom she loved as only a mother can love, and a somewhat numerous circle of intimate friends to whom she was bound by the strongest ties of affection. Besides she took a lively interest in all the important movements of the day, especially in the struggle now going on in our own country. Under such circumstances it is not strange that in the early stages of her illness, when the result seemed doubtful, she was anxious to recover. But as her disease progressed and became more evident that her end was nigh at hand, she was enabled to commit herself and family entirely to her Heavenly Father and say "Thy will be done." After reaching this point she enjoyed perfect peace of mind. She no longer desired to live, or troubled herself about her little ones, three of whom were in the meantime dangerously sick with the Diphtheria. Christ was every thing to her. Her whole soul seemed absorbed in him. During the last few weeks her sufferings were intense, but she endured them without a word of complaint. Her chief anxiety was lest she might not be patient to the end. At one time, after a severe coughing spell, to a friend who was trying to comfort her she said, "Oh, I don't mind it; every cough is in one stop nearer home." When passing whole nights without a moment's sleep she spent much of the time in meditating upon such passages of scripture as seemed to her most precious and comforting, remarking, "How thankful I am that I learned as many when a child." At another time, after repeating some of her favorite hymns and portions of the word of God, she said to her husband, her mind perhaps a little wandering, "What a pity it is we can't take the Bible and hymn book with us." In a moment, however, seeing her mistake, she added with a smile, "But we shan't need them there." Her last moments were peculiarly interesting. She was constantly talking, and Jesus was her only theme. The following are some of her expressions, which she uttered in a peculiarly touching manner:

"Precious Jesus, come and take me. At one time, after a severe coughing spell, to a friend who was trying to comfort her she said, "Oh, I don't mind it; every cough is in one stop nearer home." When passing whole nights without a moment's sleep she spent much of the time in meditating upon such passages of scripture as seemed to her most precious and comforting, remarking, "How thankful I am that I learned as many when a child." At another time, after repeating some of her favorite hymns and portions of the word of God, she said to her husband, her mind perhaps a little wandering, "What a pity it is we can't take the Bible and hymn book with us." In a moment, however, seeing her mistake, she added with a smile, "But we shan't need them there." Her last moments were peculiarly interesting. She was constantly talking, and Jesus was her only theme. The following are some of her expressions, which she uttered in a peculiarly touching manner:

"I love much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life." R. W. LAWRENCE, New York.

"Then will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters, as they have greatly benefited me." F. A. CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I have been a great sufferer from Diphtheria, and had to abandon preaching. The Plantation Bitters have cured me." R. W. LAWRENCE, New York.

"Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is increasing with the growth of our house." SYRUP, CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors of Wards' Hotel, Washington, D. C.

"I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most gratifying effect." G. W. ANDREW, Son's Hospital, Cincinnati, O.

"The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the bowels of the infant which has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm." C. G. MOORE, 25 Broadway.

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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1865.

The Next Legislature—Land Grants—The Railroads.

The dull monotony of ordinary legislation promises to be broken at Madison this winter, by the grand struggle of conflicting interests to avail themselves of the liberal grant of lands donated by the last Congress to aid in the construction of a Railroad from a given point in the interior of the State, to lake Superior. Four starting points are named in the bill, viz: Portage City, in Columbia county, Berlin, in Green Lake county, Fond du Lac, in Fond du Lac county, and Doty's Island, in Winnebago county—the place to be determined by the legislature. It is easy to see that these different cities will not allow this munificent grant to pass out of their reach without a tremendous struggle to possess themselves of it, and in order to secure it they will resort to all the arts and appliances which may be considered honorable (?) and necessary to accomplish the desired result. It is a matter of the most vital interest to all of them, and the one that is lucky enough to secure the rich prize, will have reason to consider its future prosperity and growth stimulated and secured.

Back of this local interest two other powerful antagonists look with jealous eyes upon this liberal grant, and are determined that it shall be so disposed of as to insure to their special and particular benefit. One of these is the city of Milwaukee, and the other is the city of Chicago through its next friend, the Northwestern Railroad Company. Regarding each other as rivals, and hating each other as only rivals can hate, it needs no prophet to foretell that neither party will stick at anything to defeat its opponent and carry its own ends. Already the tocsin of war is sounded. The Milwaukee Sentinel leads off with a warning, and an expostulation, if not a threat. Other local journals are marshaling their hosts for the combat. Chicago is making no bluster; but, as the most potent forces in nature are always silent, so that powerful agency is quietly at work in quarters that will tell in due time. The legislature meets next week. So far as the popular branch is concerned there are fewer experienced legislators in it—fewer prominent politicians, than in any legislature that has assembled there in the last dozen years. We assume that they are honest men, and hating the infamous and disgraceful record of the extra session of '56 to warn them, we earnestly hope that the people of the State may be spared the infamy of similar corruption. The lobbies this winter will swarm with the agents and parasites of these different rivals, shrewd, unscrupulous and insinuating.

And just here we wish to warn the gentlemen who will meet at Madison next week and who will soon hold the welfare of the State in their keeping, to beware of the selfishness of these conflicting interests. This grant of land was not bestowed upon Wisconsin for the purpose of making us stand in the same relation to Chicago, that New Jersey stands to the city of New York. We have no desire to see the Northwestern Railroad Company managing and controlling our political and internal affairs, as the Camden & Amboy Company manages the affairs of New Jersey, or as the New York Central Road controls the policies of the Empire State. And while we would no unfriendly legislation towards Milwaukee, we would not desire to inculcate the idea that Milwaukee is the State of Wisconsin, but that the interests of the whole State are to be weighed and considered as well as those of particular localities. We conceive it to be the business of the legislator to keep in view the needs and the rights of the laboring, agricultural and commercial classes, in the laws he may be called upon to sanction. Corporations every where are strong enough to take care of themselves, and they are not at all lacking in the disposition to do so. Railroad tariffs in this State are so high already that it has become a burden too serious to be borne any longer by the agriculturalists, and many Western farmers are turning their attention to the production of wool, and other lighter commodities that can be transported to market without absorbing nearly all of their value in freight.

The Northwestern Company has already a powerful grasp upon the business of this State, and that it should make every effort to increase its income and extend its lines of communication, is not surprising, or unnatural. Its main line extends for two hundred and forty miles through the richest section of the State—it has gobbed up the Rockford and Kenosha branch—opened a new route to Madison, and its owners have now a controlling interest in the Milwaukee & Chicago line. That it has done great good by bringing a large section of country near to market, is not to be denied, and we must not expect its vigilant and active managers to halt in their endeavors until they get possession of such sections of both the Prairie du Chien and La Crosse lines as lie between their main route and the Mississippi river. This is what they are aiming at, and this is what they will do in time. When these schemes of consolidation are all consummated, and an end put to all healthy and honest competition, the helpless condition of the producing classes under such a monopoly, will not be a very pleasing subject for contemplation.

The unfortunate condition of the roads terminating in Milwaukee, the ownership of which having passed into the hands of non-resident capitalists, whose chief concern is to reap the largest dividends upon their investments without regard to local interests, gives the Northwestern an advantage that it is not slow to see nor reluctant to avail itself of. To aid a Milwaukee road by legislation, benefits the country only so far as it tends to build up a rich and populous city within the limits

which contribute towards paying taxes and supporting the government. To suppose a company whose line terminates in Milwaukee or Chicago and whose stock is owned in New York or England, would hesitate to lay a burdensome tariff upon products and passengers any more than a line terminating elsewhere, is too absurd for argument. Railroad men are alike the world over, and one set are just as anxious to make money as another.

There is a painful recollection in the public mind and in many an honest farmer's mind, as to the manner in which the two leading lines of railroad extending across the state were built, as well as to the disposition of the land grant in 1856. It is barely possible that some of the chief managers in that infamous transaction may reappear upon the stage of action to try their hand again at "propitiating" those who may favor their schemes, but we believe their appearance will only serve as a warning to keep honest men in the right path.

We utterly disclaim any desire to foster hostility in the public mind against the railroad interests of the State. It is desirable that they should prosper because the country prospers with them. If the busy throb of their iron pulse could be felt in every county in Wisconsin, stimulating its business and invigorating its growth and material prosperity, every reasonable man would rejoice; but in the prevailing anxiety to cover the country with a network of railroads, the judicious legislator will not forget the rights of the citizen and of the public, but lay such restrictions upon them as experience has already proved to be necessary. When Railroads are asking that so many privileges be extended to them, as they will claim for this winter, it will be an excellent opportunity for the representatives of the people to invite their assent to a just and reasonable *pro rata* tariff bill, and to make other concessions necessary for the public welfare.

## Letter from Johnstown.

**Editors Gazette.**—The county Poor House and Farm is located in this town. The property was purchased several years ago of Messrs. Eldridge and Wright Newhall for the sum of five thousand dollars. It consisted of a large unfinished house, originally designed for a hotel, a barn, all unfinished, and two hundred and eleven acres of land nearly equally divided between prairie and timber, while away on the front stretches a wide expanse of prairie. The buildings have been put in good order, finished, beautified and improved, and the land brought to high state of cultivation under the able management of A. H. Jones, Esq., the former Superintendent, who has retired and who's place is now filled by Wm. A. Pickett, Esq., the present Superintendent, under whose prudent and economical administration the interests of the tax-payers of the county are well subserved.

The present number of paupers is fifty. They are comfortably lodged and clothed, provided with plenty of bread, meat and vegetables, and have no reason to complain. Methinks some of our soldier boys in southern prisons, would leap for joy to receive our County House rations. The annual expenses under the present arrangement are in the neighborhood of three thousand dollars, including the salary of the Superintendent, which is, this present year, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Since my last letter the Rev. J. K. Warner, the minister of the Cong'l Church here, has met with a severe loss in the death of his wife. Cut down in the prime of life she had reached its meridian by that dread disease—consumption, called to leave a devoted husband and a family of four young children, a lady of talents, cultivation and refinement, occupying an exalted position not only in her own family but in the community, how truly can we all say.

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." The compliments of the season, a happy New Year to you and your readers, one and all. We are all journeying on. The old year with its hopes and fears, its tears and smiles, its joys and sorrows is gone, with those who have gone before, never to return.

The new year is upon us, soon, ah! too soon to pass away as time with rapid wing flies on. May we not indulge the hope that ere its close, we may hear the sweet sound of peace echoed and re-echoed throughout our land, until all sections of our now distracted country shall rejoice and be made glad in the assurance that we are once more a united, happy and prosperous people. More anon.

Johnstown, Jan. 3d 1865. J. E. T.

## The Late Mary A. Warner.

**Editors Gazette.**—Notice has already appeared in your paper of the death of Mrs. Warner of Johnstown. But thinking that a more extended article from one well acquainted with her, would be interesting to her numerous friends in this vicinity, I take the liberty of requesting you to publish the following communication:

Mrs. Mary A., wife of Rev. J. K. Warner, of Johnstown, and daughter of the late Rev. E. Platt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died December 18, 1864, of consumption, aged thirty years.

In the death of Mrs. Warner a rare spirit has passed from the earth. Only those who knew her best can appreciate her excellencies or understand the loss her family and friends have sustained. She was a person of superior intellectual ability and culture. Familiar with our best authors, she found them an unfailing source of enjoyment. Her literary judgment and taste were unusually correct and delicate. Had she given her attention to it she would undoubtedly have become more than an ordinary writer.

Her circle of intimate friends was not large. She was too sensitive to pour out her heart in all its richness of love and friendship, to every one. Not that she was exclusive, on the contrary she was ever ready to sympathize with the needy and the sorrowing. But her extreme simplicity and aversion to display kept her from being a favorite with the rich and fashionable. She had pleasures which they knew not. What however was lacking in numbers was more than made up in intensity. Her affection for friends was ex-

ceedingly strong, and she was too fond of but few to be loved as was Mrs. Warner. To part with her was like tearing ones own heart asunder.

Of her as a wife no one can speak except her bereaved companion. But those who had the privilege of mingling in their own family circle, know that she was all a wife well could be. Her devotion to her husband was complete. She took a deep interest in every thing that concerned him. While her superior intellect and good sense, rendered her an invaluable assistant in his ministerial labors.

She was a true mother to the four little children she leaves behind, the oldest of whom (a girl of eight years) gives good evidence of having been already led to Christ through her instruction and example. When her husband was attending Sabbath evening services she frequently gathered her little ones around her and read a chapter in the Bible, after which all knelt down and prayed. And they now speak of what good meetings they used to have and of the passages of Scripture they read. The one in John respecting "The Good Shepherd," they remember with peculiar interest. Eternity alone can unfold the good side accomplished on these young and tender minds. The eldest will retain a vivid recollection of her, especially of her last sickness and death, and will in after years (if their lives are spared) take pleasure in telling her little sister now an unconscious babe, of their mamma in heaven.

But it is chiefly as a Christian that we love to think of our dear departed friend. At the age of thirteen she gave her heart to Christ and has ever since won the esteem of all who knew her, by her ardent piety. Possessing qualifications that would have fitted her for almost any station in life, she cheerfully accepted the many petty annoyances and privations of a country pastor's wife. When in the early summer she received warning of the near approach of death, her mind became the scene of a severe conflict. Few persons enjoy life, not its vanities but its substantial pleasures, as much as Mrs. Warner did. Few have as much to hope for from the future as she had. Herself just in the prime of life, having a husband to whom she was devotedly attached, a family of four little children whom she loved as only a mother can love, and a somewhat numerous circle of intimate friends to whom she was bound by the strongest ties of affection. Besides she took a lively interest in all the important movements of the day, especially in the struggle now going on in our own country. Under such circumstances it is not strange that in the early stages of her illness, when the result seemed doubtful, she was anxious to recover. But as her disease progressed and it became more evident that her end was nigh at hand, she was enabled to commit herself and family entirely to her Heavenly Father and say "They will be done."

The Tribune just hit the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not uniformly used and the people who use it are not satisfied with the result. The Recipe is published around each bottle, and the bottle is not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They imp. so upon the people's eyes and the last of them. The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.

"I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life." R. W. WAGGONER, Milledge, New York. "I have sent me two bottles more of my Plantation Bitters, and my son has been greatly beautified by their use." Thy Friend ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa.

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## Wants, Sales, Gents, &c.

**PIANOFORTE FOR SALE**—A splendid McPhail Piano for sale very low by W. G. REYNOR, Room in Lappin's Block, Janesville, Sept. 29, 1864.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—A small farm, 25 acres east of the city, for particular sale or rent at the lowest reasonable price. Call on M. L. SMITH.

**DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE**—Only one block from the Postoffice, on North Second Street, in the Second Ward. Two good lots on the premises. Inquiry of H. A. THURSTON.

**FOR SALE**—10 acres of land in the city of Beloit, described as the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 23, town of Beloit, about 12 rods from the city limits. The property will be exchanged for property in this city, up to \$1,000.

**WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED**—Wanted by McPhail's—4000—woodchoppers to chop wood, for which the following price will be paid: \$100 per cord in the country and 75 cents within the city limits. Persons not well equipped to do this work will not be required to pay it, as it is to be done away as fast as cut down, excepted.

**WANTED**—Property in or near this city, for which I will trade 90 acres of good cleared land, with good water privileges for building a house, or for the lowest cost of Vernon Co., Wis. Or will pay \$1000 in cash and expenses. Engine of the subscriber. Office over the stone of O. D. COOK, Main St.

**\$12 TO \$25 PER DAY**—Agents wanted to sell our new \$15 Engine and Machine with late improvements. The best cheap machine in the world and warranted for three years. We will pay commissions by which the above wages can be made, and will pay \$1000 in cash and expenses. For particulars address with name and address.

**GATES & CO.**—Detroit, Mich.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—I offer for sale my business, consisting of a house, barn and out-buildings and sixteen acres of land, fenced and under a high state of cultivation. Said property is situated in the town of Harmony, one-half mile from the village of Beloit, on the Milwaukee road. Terms made easy. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

S. P. HASKINS.

**3 840 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE** lying in the towns of Center, Magnolia, Spring Valley, and Plymouth, in Rock county, Wisconsin. For terms of sale apply to J. H. PEASE, Janesville, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—The following description of property in the city of Janesville: Lots 1 and 2 in block 21; lots 3 and 4 in block 22; lots 5 and 6 in block 23; lots 7 and 8 in block 24; lots 9 and 10 in block 25; lots 11 and 12 in block 26; lots 13 and 14 in block 27; lots 15 and 16 in block 28; lots 17 and 18 in block 29; lots 19 and 20 in block 30; lots 21 and 22 in block 31; lots 23 and 24 in block 32; lots 25 and 26 in block 33; lots 27 and 28 in block 34; lots 29 and 30 in block 35; lots 31 and 32 in block 36; lots 33 and 34 in block 37; lots 35 and 36 in block 38; lots 37 and 38 in block 39; lots 39 and 40 in block 40; lots 41 and 42 in block 41; lots 43 and 44 in block 42; lots 45 and 46 in block 43; lots 47 and 48 in block 44; lots 49 and 50 in block 45; lots 51 and 52 in block 46; lots 53 and 54 in block 47; lots 55 and 56 in block 48; lots 57 and 58 in block 49; lots 59 and 60 in block 50; lots 61 and 62 in block 51; lots 63 and 64 in block 52; lots 65 and 66 in block 53; lots 67 and 68 in block 54; lots 69 and 70 in block 55; lots 71 and 72 in block 56; lots 73 and 74 in block 57; lots 75 and 76 in block 58; lots 77 and 78 in block 59; lots 79 and 80 in block 60; lots 81 and 82 in block 61; lots 83 and 84 in block 62; lots 85 and 86 in block 63; lots 87 and 88 in block 64; lots 89 and 90 in block 65; lots 91 and 92 in block 66; lots 93 and 94 in block 67; lots 95 and 96 in block 68; lots 97 and 98 in block 69; lots 99 and 100 in block 70; lots 101 and 102 in block 71; lots 103 and 104 in block 72; lots 105 and 106 in block 73; lots 107 and 108 in block 74; lots 109 and 110 in block 75; lots 111 and 112 in block 76; lots 113 and 114 in block 77; lots 115 and 116 in block 78; lots 117 and 118 in block 79; lots 119 and 120 in block 80; lots 121 and 122 in block 81; lots 123 and 124 in block 82; lots 125 and 126 in block 83; lots 127 and 128 in block 84; lots 129 and 130 in block 85; lots 131 and 132 in block 86; lots 133 and 134 in block 87; lots 135 and 136 in block 88; lots 137 and 138 in block 89; 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